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THE
PLOTTER

**CLACKAMAS COUNTY AREA T/S
USERS GROUP
NEWS LETTER**

VOLUME 9 ****** **NUMBER 3**

MARCH 1991

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MEETING

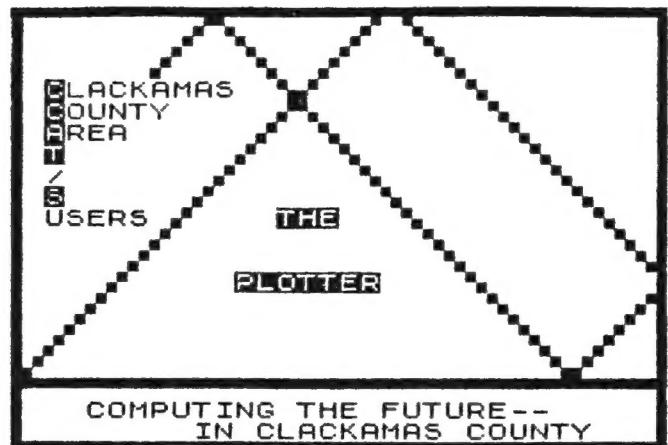
The MARCH meeting will be:

on: FRI., MARCH 8, 1991

meeting open at: 7:00 P.M.
in: COMMUNITY ROOM
FAR WEST FEDERAL S.L.
OREGON CITY SHOPPING C.

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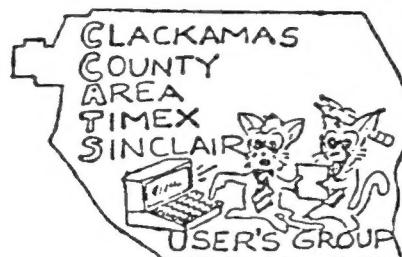
EDITORIAL

DUES ARE PAST DUE! This is the last reminder from THE PLOTTER that members need to pay up if they expect to remain members.

Those who have not stayed active in the TS world probably see no advantage to being a member of CCATS. However, those who still work with these computers can continually learn of many uses for them. So far, we have been able to provide a varied range of programs for the 2068. Where else can a user get programs? This should be worth something, better than a dozen programs a year.

As some "members" do not attend meetings and thus have little reason to put out \$15.00 for this activity, we are offering a "special this month" just like the big magazines do. If you order a subscription during March and before the 25th (this limit is due to getting your name on the mailing list) we will start your subscription with the April issue. Just send your order in to Rod Gowen along with \$12.00. Why is this "special"? Well, non-dues payers have received 2 issues so far free and after this issue there will be no more in your mail box.

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Continued from page 1

While our members have shown a decided interest in other personal computers than TS models (and Sinclair), we hope to continue to cater to our old standbys. This depends upon articles and programs. The EDITOR has about burned out his bearings on trying to produce material. Don't be surprised if he starts adding MS DOS type programs and articles beyond the special page assigned for this material. This or drop back to a total of 8 pages.

FEBRUARY MINUTES

The February 8th meeting at the Oregon City Far West Bank was called to order at 7:55 PM by Chairman Jack Armstrong.

The January minutes were approved as printed in THE PLOTTER.

The Chairman requested written suggestions for guidance of future meetings, a new organization name better describing our interest in more than just TS type computers, changes in THE PLOTTER format, and any other ideas that would help him. If sufficient response is provided, we can expect to discuss this at the next meeting. Letters to Jack should be addressed to 1624 S.E. Insley, Portland, 97202. Maybe Jack would accept a phone call at 235-6244 if your WP is out of order.

Bob Evans reported that the discussed meeting room at his mobile home park on Courtney Ave. was available for meetings now and then. The main restriction was that smoking was not permitted.

D.S. Lewis reported that he was dropping out of active participation with the group because of personal reasons. The members assured him that he was always welcome to attend meetings when he could.

Rod Gowen reported that membership cards were now available for paid-up members. He mentioned that the Chairman should sign each card.

Jack read some excerpts from the editorial in the February edition of PC NOVICE magazine. The point was that computers used for other than business should be considered personal computers. As such, we have been a personal computer user group since the beginning.

Rod reported that Mike Di Rienzo, the writer who has been providing such good programs exclusively to our publication, will provide the last of his series in this issue. As he would be willing to provide some programs during this year, members voted to extend his subscription for another year in exchange. Rod plans to make available the program series on tape within a few months.

Merlin requested the availability of Spectrum computer program copies. It seems this is not a problem.

The Chairman pointed out that two guests swelled our attendance to about 15, the best it has been for some time.

Merlin directed the attention of those in attendance that he was able to obtain a series of bubble and laser sample printer sheets. The quality was surprising.

Donald Malm mentioned that he was looking for a small (5 in.) monitor to reduce the weight of carrying some of his computer equipment. He was considering this in conjunction with a fresnel magnifier to produce a larger image. Members who have tried this reported poor resolution on lines.

Rod brought up the possibility of a user group swap meet in the future. Members showed considerable interest in this.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:20 PM.

Dick Wagner, Secretary

NOTICE TO ALL NEWSLETTER EDITORS! REPRINTING PLOTTER MATERIAL

Notice to any and all newsletter editors who wish to reprint from THE PLOTTER! We do NOT forbid anyone from reprinting anything that appears in this newsletter. An author may request that his work not be copied without his permission, but that is NOT the policy of THE PLOTTER. Case in point: MIKE'S NOTE-BOOK, by Michael di Rienzo. Mr. di Rienzo does not forbid the copying of his material! What he wants is to have the courtesy bestowed upon him of having his permission asked first! Is that so terrible? If we want articles that are GOOD then we must support those who do good ones for us. All it takes for any other newsletter editor to get permission to reprint this author's work is to write Mr. di Rienzo in care of THE PLOTTER, or call RMG during regular business hours. Rod will be glad to put you in touch with Michael. Any and ALL other material that appears in THE PLOTTER may be reprinted at will. All we ask, as anyone would, is that you give credit where credit is due. As for copying THE PLOTTER in its entirety and passing said copies out to group members, YOU MAY DO SO! WITH MIKE'S NOTEBOOK INCLUDED! NO PERMISSION IS REQUIRED IN THIS CASE! This is, after all, just as though we had sent out a few extra copies and so, NO PROBLEM!

We can also supply back issues of THE PLOTTER to anyone who requests them at the nominal cost of \$.50 per issue plus mailing costs. (We try to ask that you request a minimum of at least 10 issues per order.) As THE PLOTTER has been in publication since Sept. 1982, there are about 90-95 issues in the file.

RESPONSE This is in response to the several letters/phone calls I have received since the publication of my article "WHAT IS A NEWSLETTER?" a couple of issues back. I am pleased

to see that the other newsletter editors are actually reading the exchange newsletters. We sometimes wonder whether the information we put forth ever gets noticed. I guess it just takes a controversial subject to draw a response. Too bad, if we were to get more responses to articles that were not so controversial but more useful, there might be a lot more writers willing to take the time to write articles for the various newsletters. In any case, when I wrote that article, I did NOT mean to imply that a club newsletter was SOLELY for the purpose of putting into print the minutes of the last meeting and when/where the next meeting was to be held! What I said was "If you do not have enough material to fill 8-20 pages per issue, then it behooves you, as editor of the club newsletter, to at least get that information to your members. After all, that is what they pay dues for!". If, on the other hand, you are lucky enough to have a HUGE backlog of material for future publication in your newsletter, then by all means, put it in print! If your members are satisfied with a bi-monthly or quarterly publication for their \$\$ then, by all means, do it that way! I was merely stating the opinion (mine) that a newsletter ceases to be a "newsletter" when it ceases to publish on the same schedule as the club has set for meetings! After it departs from that schedule, it becomes the club "magazine". I have nothing against magazines. I think that they serve a great purpose in our world of dwindling support for TS computing. You could also call some of the newsletters that I receive "journals" in that they are written in great depth and cover a wide variety of subjects pertinent to the TS line.

To all of you who are doing the job of editing your club's publication, I salute you! Keep doing what you are doing. If you stop publishing, we all lose. I, for my part, will continue to read, and, if I see something that sparks me, to write. That is more than 90% of the TS users in the world can say they do!

MIKE'S NOTEBOOK

By: Michael J. Di Rienzo

(NOTE: REPRINTING OR REPRODUCING THIS COLUMN WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR IS HEREBY PROHIBITED. FOR PERMISSION, WRITE THE AUTHOR IN CARE OF THIS PUBLICATION.)

Here's another easy-to-use command utility which quickly PRINTs a string of text at any size and at any pixel coordinate location. You will be able to use this utility in your own programs. The syntax follows: PRINT USR large;AT X,Y;W,H;"txt" The text at the end of the line can either be within quotes or use a string variable (A\$...Z\$). The variables "X" & "Y" are the column (0-255) and line (0-191) pixel location where you want the text to commence PRINTing. The coordinate 0,0 is at the upper left corner of the screen. The "W" variable is the letter width in terms of characters (1-32), and "H" is the height of the letter (1-24). Be sure to note the commas and semicolons in the command syntax. If you make an error, you will get a "Nonsense in Basic" error. Note that the PAPER and INK command can be used within the PRINT statement in their usual way. FLASH also works. If your text runs off the screen, it will wrap around to the opposite side, so you'll have to plan for text length and size. Be sure to RUN line 100 to initialize the CODE before RUNning for the first time, then use RUN thereafter. The CODE is not relocatable and is 350 bytes long. Have fun!

Happy TIMEXing...

"LARGE"

By Michael J. Di Rienzo

```
10 BORDER 0: PAPER 0: INK 7: C
LS : OUT 254,1: LET large=60400
20 LET d$="2068 LARGE print"
30 RANDOMIZE
40 LET w=INT (1+RND*2)
```

```
50 LET h=INT (1+RND*12)
60 LET x=INT (RND*(256-(w*8*16
)))
70 LET y=INT (RND*(192-(h*8)))
80 LET i=INT (1+RND*6)
90 PRINT INK i;USR large;AT x,
y;w,h;d$: PAUSE 100: CLS : GO TO
40
100 CLEAR 59399: LET t=0
110 FOR n=60400 TO 60749
120 READ a: POKE n,a: LET t=t+a
130 NEXT n: IF t<>31728 THEN PR
INT FLASH 1;"Data Error!": PRINT
"Recheck DATA lines": STOP
140 RUN
150 DATA 17,117,33,225,167,237,
82,32,250,213,223,254,59,32,40,2
31,254,172,32,35,205,220,27,205,
96,38,237,67,10,91,223,254,59,32
,20,205,220,27,205,96,38,237,67,
12,91,62,8,50,14,91,223,254,59,4
0,2,207,11,231,205,239,27,205,17
5,47,33,15,91,235,237,176,62,255
,18
160 DATA 33,15,91,126,35,34,0,9
1,111,60,200,38,0,41,41,41,237,7
5,54,92,9,62,8,50,4,91,58,11,91,
50,9,91,58,10,91,50,8,91,62,9,50
,5,91,126,35,34,2,91,7,50,6,91,5
8,5,91,61,32,50,58,4,91,61,32,24
,58,14
170 DATA 91,71,58,12,91,79,58,1
0,91,129,5,32,252,50,10,91,42,0,
91,195,60,236,50,4,91,58,13,91,7
1,58,9,91,128,50,9,91,42,2,91,19
5,89,236,50,5,91,58,12,91,71,58,
9,91,50,7,91,58,13,91,79,197,205
,221,236,193,58,7
180 DATA 91,60,50,7,91,13,32,24
1,58,8,91,60,50,8,91,5,32,221,58
,6,91,195,105,236,128,64,32,16,8
,4,2,1,58,142,92,238,255,71,58,1
43,92,160,71,58,8,91,230,248,111
,58,7,91,254,192,208,31,31,31,23
0,31,103,203,28,203,29,203,28,20
3,29,203,28,203,29,62,88,180
190 DATA 103,58,142,92,166,176,
119,58,7,91,71,230,7,246,64,103,
120,31,31,31,230,24,180,103,120,
23,23,230,224,111,58,8,91,71,31,
31,31,230,31,181,111,235,33,213,
236,120,230,7,79,6,0,9,70,26,33,
6,91,203,70,40,3,176,18,201,47,1
76,47,18,201
```

BITS & BYTES

By: Rod Gowen

Got any news or information that may be of interest to other TS users? If so, why not share it? If you will send it to THE PLOTTER at the address on the back of this newsletter, we will get the word spread. TOLL-FREE LINE GONE RMG has dropped the toll-free order line that was implemented about 2 months ago. The reasons for its demise were: lack of use, misuse, and too many wrong numbers. The 24 hour FAX line stays as does the familiar old 503/655-7484 number.

PC SEG MEETING-

Was back on track in February. We did a little talking and a few members watched a bit of the video DOS course. This course will be finished in one or two more sessions. We hope to see you at the next meeting if you have an interests in MS-DOS. Also, if you have a tip or article that pertains to your IBM clone, please send it to us for publication.

LOGICALL-

the AOS for Larken users is still to be released in an amended version by RMG. If you have ordered it, do not despair, as soon as the author gets the revisions made, RMG will be shipping. Sorry for the delay.

JACK DOHANY PRODUCTS-

will be available through RMG and any other vendor who cares to carry them. The only holdup here has been the wait for Jack to get a wholesale price sheet out. Soon, we hope! Keep watching for news of the products to be available.

MIKE'S NOTEBOOK-

ends with this issue. If you have enjoyed this year-long series of articles and programs, keep watching for the compilation of the entire years work to be made available in a couple of months from RMG and the author, Michael di Rienzo. There will be a tape or disk with all of the programs/procedures and the documentation on it. Expected price will be in the area of \$15. Keep

watching!

A USER LIST-

of our membership was suggested a while back. This list would show equipment that each member had or had in use. This would give us an idea where interests lie. Why don't you all make a COMPLETE list of the computer equipment that you own or use and bring it to the meeting. We will then get someone(?) to compile the list for future publication.

SWAP MEET-

There was some discussion of a "Swap Meet" at the last meeting. There was nothing definite decided and we would like YOUR input! Do YOU want to have a SWAP MEET? Do you have a bunch of non-used items in the closet or storage area that someone else may need or want? Maybe you can trade or sell these items. We will be discussing this at the March meeting and can hopefully set a date and time then.

That's it for now! Till next time--

RECIPE CORRECTION

We received a letter from the Gerows who are spending part of the winter in Quartzite, Arizona along with the Hewitts. They have been savoring the pleasures of the theater and nightclub district of Quartzite. For our readers of The Plotter, Quartzite is known for its big mineral show in February, where all kinds of people come to that desert community to sell and buy. Anyway, when this show is not on, drivers who do not obey the speed limit sign go thru the intersection before they know there is a "town" there.

The Gerows report that there is an error in the recipe we published last month. Their Orange Muffin recipe needs a correction for the amount of flour. As I received it second hand from Jack Armstrong, it called for 2 2/4 cups of flour. This is a bit much in flour as it should be 1 3/4 cups. If our cooking fraternity tried this recipe and had a failure, this is why. Sorry about that.

MORE 2068 GRAPHICS

The first program draws a "snail" by processing a program for a spiral of 360 degrees. It also draws straight lines between the center and the points, forming the shell. The center is at 127,60. The original spiral program is line 20. The radial lines are produced by line 30. Try it first without line 30 to see how the spiral is formed. By adding line 30 the program draws each line in order.

If this image is dumped to a large printer, the correct ratio of width to length is accomplished by a fudge factor to compensate for printing too wide by the ratio of 72:60. Just insert 60/72 in the SIN function of lines 20 and 30 as $(60/72)*(15*v)$ *SIN v. If you want proof of this, produce a "circle" with this line and send it to the printer.

```
10 FOR X=0 TO 2*PI STEP  
PI/150:PLOT 127+50*SIN  
X,87+50*COSX :NEXT X  
Now put the factor in as  
(60/72)*50*SIN X, etc and run  
again.
```

This comes about because COPY prints with 60 dots per inch in the lines and 72 dots for line spacing. A printer driver that makes screen dumps can probably be corrected, if required, by inserting the proper code for the dot density.

The 2040 printer requires a correction factor of 1.24 as it prints elongated.

```
5 REM a graphic snail  
7 REM by Dick Wagner  
10 FOR V=0 TO 2*PI STEP PI/38  
20 PLOT 127+(15*V)*SIN V,  
60+(15*V)*COS V  
30 PLOT 127,60: DRAW (15*V)*SIN  
V,(15*V)*COS V  
40 NEXT V
```

Dick Wagner

BUZZ SAW

This is another 2068 graphic so make a picture of "WAGNER'S BUZZ SAW" and work with angles. If the reader will recall, when you use angles they must be in radians for computer formulas. Simply, one degree of a circle is equal to $\pi/180$, or 0.017453 radians. In the following program line 110 changes the degrees defined in line 100 to radians. Line 110 changes the 15 degree steps required to produce 24 saw teeth to radians. Line 130 draws the cutting edge of the teeth to a length of 12. Line 140 plots the tips of the teeth so DRAW can be used in line 150 to draw the back edge of the teeth.

Two circles are drawn for the hole to give "thickness" to the blade. This corresponds to the "depth" produced by line 30.

If this is printed on a printer just follow the explanation given in the "snail" program. When you finish it should look like the image shown.

```
10 PLOT 40,8: DRAW 174,0: DRAW  
0,158: DRAW -174,0: DRAW 0,-158  
20 PRINT AT 19,8;"WAGNER'S BUZ  
Z SAW"  
30 PLOT 41,167: DRAW 174,0: DR  
AW 0,-158  
100 FOR A=0 TO 360 STEP 15  
110 LET B=A*0.017453  
120 PLOT 127+50*SIN B,87+50*COS  
B  
130 DRAW 12*SIN B,12*COS B  
140 PLOT 127+62*SIN B,87+62*COS  
B  
150 DRAW -18*SIN (B+.7),-18*COS  
(B+.7)  
160 CIRCLE 127,87,10  
170 CIRCLE 128,88,10  
180 NEXT A
```

SWAP MEET
(From Portland Paper)
Computer swap meet, March 4th,
7PM. North West Service Center
NW 18th & Everett. \$10.00 per
table. Free admission. 286-6276

the plotter

pc page

by: Rod Gowen

How are you doing with your IBM clone? I hope that you are not bogged down in DOS and frustrated to the point of asking yourself 'How did I get here?'. After all, I did tell you and will continue to tell you that there is help here for those who want it.

Did you get a chance to play with the "DIR" command as we wrote about last month? If so, we hope that our little article helped a bit. This month I thought that I would cover the COPY command a bit. The COPY command is one that I use probably more than any other. It, too, is VERY POWERFUL and has literally hundreds of variations. I will be able to cover a few in this column.

I will start with the basic command. If you are currently logged onto drive A: and wish to copy a file to a disk in drive B:, you would enter the command: COPY A:filename.ext B:filename.ext. This is the way I see most newcomers to DOS accomplishing this task. There ARE shortcuts and I want to show you a few of them in this column. The command as typed above will work just fine, but why not save keystrokes whenever possible? If you were to BRING the file TO you it will ALWAYS save you a bit of typing. By this I mean to do it in the following manner: If you are on drive A: and you want to copy the file to drive B:, first type B: and press ENTER. You will then be on drive B:. Now type in: COPY A:filename.ext and press ENTER. The file will be BROUGHT TO YOU. See how you saved having to type in the filename of the DESTINATION? This shortcut has saved me many, many thousands of keystrokes in the past and will continue to do so. The same thing applies to working on a hard drive as well. If you want to copy a file from one subdirectory to another, you simply change to the directory to which you want the file copied and then enter: COPY C:(backslash)(subdir)(backslash)(filename.ext) and the file will be brought to you. If you want to copy the entire contents of one disk to another or to a hard disk directory, you can also use this method. If I wanted to copy the entire contents of a disk in drive A: to a subdirectory on my hard drive C:, I would first type: C: and ENTER. Then: CD (backslash)(subdir) and ENTER. And finally, COPY A:(backslash) and ENTER. The "A:(backslash)" tells the COPY command to copy ALL files in the ROOT directory of drive A: to the subdirectory where I am at the moment. You can also use the WILDCARDS here. If you wanted to copy just the .DOC files from one drive to another you would put yourself in the destination disk and directory and type: COPY A:*.DOC and press ENTER. This would bring all of the files with the .DOC extension to your location. You could also copy all files that start with a certain letter. Such as: COPY A:J*.* to copy all files starting with the letter "J" or: COPY A:J*.EXE to copy all of the files that start with "J" and have the ".EXE" extension. (NOTE: I had to use (backslash) in place of actually using the backslash as the program I am using uses that character as a control code so I had to type it out. You should use the actual backslash character in your commands.).

As you can see, there are a lot of variations to be used, but I hope that the shortcut method I have outlined here will be of some help and will be

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a timesaver for you as it is for me.

If you have a special command or function that you would like me to write about here, please, by all means, let me know! I want to be of some help in your quest for a better understanding of DOS. If you have some other subject that you want to see covered in this column, or, if you have a short review or article that you have written, feel free to submit it to THE PLOTTER to be published here. I hate to be the only one with anything to say!

See you all next time. Try to make it to the meeting in March!

USING BASIC WITH MS-DOS

A lot of the "friendly" functions we have been used to in Sinclair BASIC are not available with MS-DOS as all of those single key functions have to be spelled out. Other than that, the functions in many cases are the same or similar in GWBASIC, BASICA, BASIC, etc. GWBASIC has a few functions that are accessed as F keys, such as SAVE, LOAD, etc.

Some functions are not required in GWBASIC as they are implied. For example, LET is not required but may be used.

Do you recall how we learned to access the computer's innards to have it print out the various codes from 0 to 255 so we could see what those codes displayed? Other systems that use codes from 0 to 255 usually had characters assigned to these numbers, not functions. This can be done with your MS-DOS system. GWBASIC has a set and MS-DOS has several, depending on the "country" that the keyboard is set for.

The crude way to see the MS-DOS set of characters is to hold down the Alt key while typing in the appropriate ASCII character number from the numeric keyboard (not the keys across the top). When the Alt key is released there is the character.

To use the following familiar program, first go to BASIC from MS-DOS by using the disk with GWBASIC (or similar program). The cursor is now the ordinary flashing dot. Key in the program as usual. Note that the number (N) is in parenthesis.

```
10 FOR N=0 TO 255
20 PRINT CHAR$ (N); " ";
30 NEXT N
```

A space is not required after the line number, it gets in there automatically. Type in RUN or use the F2 key. There are all of those graphic symbols above 127.

No doubt your computer is set up for U.S. characters, or the appropriate Country Code. This is what is in ROM, put there by the current Country Code. Use your instruction book to change the Country Code and then key in the program again. This necessitates switching back to MS-DOS so KEY IN "SYSTEM". This kills the program and requires re-entering it later.

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Continued from page 8

Should the reader change Country Codes, expect to have difficulty in finding the correct keys for ":" and "/" and some of the letters because the new Country Code has probably assigned new characters to certain key. This will require use of the ALT, CTR and Cap Shift keys to try to locate the correct combination with the proper key. I recall one combination for ":" was ALT and >.

Anyway, this is how we used to learn about our 1000s and 2068s. Give it a try and see how it goes. A later article will explain how to access these characters above 127 by program in MS-DOS and use them in batch files.

MAKE A WAMPUM CRATE

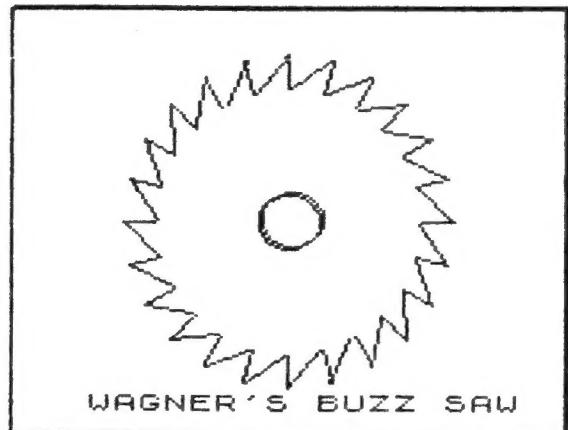
For readers who wish to reproduce this mythical crate, the following program will reproduce it. The layout is x=0 and Y=0 for the bottom left corner. To relocate the image on the screen, such as x=50 add y=5, just add these values to each PLOT x and y coordinate. Remember that PLOT is absolute, starting at the bottom left corner of the screen at 0,0, while DRAW starts at a point defined by PLOT, which means that it is relative.

Dick Wagner

```
10 REM data for CRATE
100 PLOT 0,45: DRAW 19,19: DRAW
3,0: DRAW 0,-3
105 PLOT 22,64: DRAW -19,-19: D
RAW -3,0
110 PLOT 3,45: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW
19,19
115 PLOT 27,42: DRAW 0,3: DRAW
19,19: DRAW 3,0: DRAW 0,-6: DRAW
-2,-3
120 PLOT 49,64: DRAW -19,-19: D
RAW -3,0: PLOT 30,45: DRAW 0,-3:
DRAW 19,19
125 PLOT 0,45: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW
15,0: PLOT 20,42: DRAW 10,0
130 PLOT 5,44: DRAW 10,0: PLOT
20,44: DRAW 7,0
135 PLOT 0,42: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW
15,0: PLOT 20,39: DRAW 10,0
140 PLOT 22,61: DRAW 21,0: PLOT
20,59: DRAW 21,0: PLOT 20,56: D
RAW 18,0
```

```
145 PLOT 18,18: DRAW -3,0: DRAW
0,36: PLOT 18,18: DRAW 0,39: PL
OT 20,20: DRAW 0,39
150 PLOT 0,3: DRAW 0,3: DRAW 30
,0: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW -30,0
155 PLOT 0,6: DRAW 2,2: DRAW 30
,0: DRAW -2,-2
160 PLOT 2,8: DRAW 0,31: PLOT 5
,8: DRAW 0,31: PLOT 7,8: DRAW 0,
31
165 PLOT 0,3: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW 3
,0: DRAW 0,3
170 PLOT 3,0: DRAW 5,3: PLOT 7,
10: DRAW 8,8: PLOT 7,10: DRAW 8,
8: PLOT 8,8: DRAW 12,12: PLOT 11
,8: DRAW 11,11
175 PLOT 27,3: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW
3,0: DRAW 0,3: DRAW 19,19: DRAW
0,-3: DRAW -19,-19
180 PLOT 34,10: DRAW 8,8: PLOT
47,25: DRAW 2,0: DRAW 0,-3: PLOT
49,25: DRAW -2,-2
185 PLOT 42,18: DRAW 0,36: PLOT
45,18: DRAW 0,38: PLOT 47,20: D
RAW 0,38
190 PLOT 20,25: DRAW 22,0: PLOT
20,23: DRAW 22,0: PLOT 20,20: D
RAW 22,0
195 PLOT 29,8: DRAW 0,12: PLOT
29,25: DRAW 0,14: PLOT 32,8: DRA
W 0,12: PLOT 32,25: DRAW 0,19: P
LOT 34,7: DRAW 0,13: PLOT 34,25:
DRAW 0,21
200 PLOT 30,42: DRAW 0,-3: DRAW
2,2
```

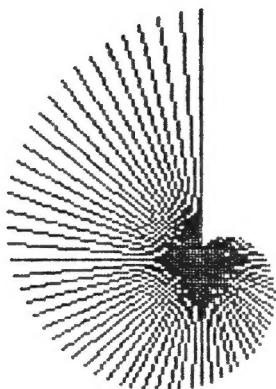
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